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## REBELS INVADE JUAREZ; BLOW UP GARRISON

### Sightseers on Border Await the Dawn to Witness Big Battle

#### SIEGE OF OJINAGA CONTINUES; DIAZ MEN HOLD OUT

Federals Refuse to Yield to Sanchez,  
Who Storms Town, Crying "Re-  
member the Martyrs of Mulato";  
Personal Guarantees Suspended,  
but Americans Will Get Trials.

#### BLANCO'S TROOPS FACE FEDERALS NEAR DOUGLAS

Hundreds of Americans Are Fighting Under  
Captain Creighton, the Harvard Graduate;  
President of Mexico Extends the Olive  
Branch, Promising Reforms When War  
Ends; Foreign Interests \$875,000,000.

EL PASO, Texas, March 15.—An at-  
tempt was made tonight to blow up the  
barracks at Juarez, Mexico. Two heavy  
charges of nitro-glycerine were placed  
under the place and exploded, tearing  
out parts of the buildings occupied by  
the Mexican troops. Two of a small  
band of insurgents who secretly had  
entered the town were injured and cap-  
tured.

A number of Mexican cavalrymen are  
reported to have been injured.

The shock of the explosion was felt  
throughout Juarez and immediately a  
curfew was raised that the insurgents had  
surrounded the place in great numbers  
and were attacking. Merchants left  
their stores and crowds prepared to  
make a general exodus to the American  
side. Extra guards were placed about  
the quarters of Tamborel, the com-  
mandant, and those of General Navarro.  
The barracks are occupied by the  
fourteenth Mexican cavalry and are  
located in the heart of the town. There  
has been a general feeling that the in-  
surgents were surrounding the city.

A small band of insurgents is sup-  
posed to have crept into the town along  
the railroad tracks shortly after 8  
o'clock. After placing the bombs they  
attempted to get away. Soldiers on the  
lookout on top of the barracks imme-  
diately opened fire, bringing down two  
of the insurgents. The rest escaped to  
the country.

All the Mexican soldiers in town were  
called on duty. A guard was placed  
around the barracks and no official  
information as to the extent of the dam-

age given out. It was seen from ad-  
jacent streets, however, that a number  
of the barracks buildings were wrecked.  
The captured insurgents were picked  
up by soldiers and carried away. A re-  
port that some Mexican soldiers were  
injured resulted in the general agita-  
tion about the scene.

The Mexican officials denied that  
anyone had been killed, but would say  
nothing further.

The town soon quieted down and the  
people who had prepared to cross the  
bridge returned.

It has been known for several days  
that insurgents were within a few  
miles south of Juarez, but they were  
not in great numbers. Yet the town has  
the aspect of a city preparing for war.  
Sandbags are piled up at the edges of  
the roofs of houses to act as breast-  
works. People have been forbidden to  
venture far beyond the environs and  
the rifle loopholes knocked in the walls  
of the old mission in the heart of the  
town have been kept open.

Conditions in Juarez remained quiet  
up to a late hour, but intense anxiety  
prevailed. Extreme caution was shown  
by the military to prevent the surrep-  
titious entrance to the city of any more  
insurgents. At 11 o'clock the mounted  
police, who ordinarily patrol the outer  
sections, were ordered in to form a  
closer guard to the approaches to the  
main streets. Double guard was kept  
in all quarters, the relief having been  
suspended. It was indicated that extra  
vigilance would be maintained all night  
and the citizens were informed there  
was no cause for further alarm.

#### PRISONERS ASSURED TRIAL IN MEXICAN CIVIL COURTS

EL PASO, Tex., March 15.—Assurance  
of the safety of all Americans now con-  
fined in Mexican prisons is given in an  
official statement issued at Juarez to-  
night.

Americans now prisoners will be given  
trial in the civil courts on charges of  
sedition against the Mexican govern-  
ment, but hereafter all insurgents, in-  
cluding citizens of the United States or  
not, may be subject to the death penalty  
under summary military procedure.

The statement from the Mexican offi-  
cials was issued relative to the seventeen  
foreigners who are now imprisoned in the  
federal jail at Casas Grandes. Fifteen of  
them are Americans. Pending their  
trials, they will be given the considera-  
tion due to prisoners of war.

Colonel Cuellar, in command of Casas  
Grandes, is suffering from wounds, and  
as soon as he is able to move the pris-  
oners will be marched 170 miles to  
face the civil courts.

The two other foreigners are European  
soldiers of fortune, who have fought in  
American revolutions.

The men are confined in cells in the  
federal prison and are under guard of  
Mexican soldiers. Their rations consist  
of such as can be spared them from the  
military stores, for the town, about 150  
miles southwest of El Paso, has had no  
supplies since March 6, when the

battle was fought at which the insur-  
gents were defeated.

Reports from the interior of the "war  
zone" are that the insurgents are con-  
centrating at various points. Francisco  
I. Madero, revolutionary leader, with 1000  
insurgents, a one-pound cannon, a three-  
inch field piece and two rapid-fire guns,  
is somewhere north of Casas Grandes and  
is drawing toward him General Orozco  
with 800 men. The insurgent forces were  
scattered after their Casas Grandes de-  
feat, and for inactivity for several days  
was due to reorganization. The general  
movement of the insurgents is north-  
ward, presumably toward Juarez.

#### BATTLE IMMINENT BETWEEN BLANCO AND THE REGULARS

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 15.—A federal  
detachment of the Third cavalry at the  
San Bernardino ranch.

Captain Johnston at once ordered out  
the troops, and immediately there was  
an exodus of soldiers, as well as citizens,  
by all manner of vehicles.

At the same time the Mexican soldiers  
and infantry made hurried prepara-  
tions, and were seen hurrying toward the  
scene of battle.

From the high ground around Nigger-  
head the information was telephoned here  
by Lieutenant Sterling, commanding a

detachment of the Third cavalry at the  
San Bernardino ranch.

Captain Johnston at once ordered out  
the troops, and immediately there was  
an exodus of soldiers, as well as citizens,  
by all manner of vehicles.

At the same time the Mexican soldiers  
and infantry made hurried prepara-  
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head the information was telephoned here  
by Lieutenant Sterling, commanding a

#### THE INTERNATIONAL PEACEMAKER



Telling Their Troubles to the Big Policeman.

#### BRUTAL CRIME AT PORTLAND

Five-Year-Old Girl Murdered in  
Lodging House; Body Dis-  
covered by Landlady.

#### CHILD IS WAYLAIN ON WAY TO BUTCHER SHOP

Foul Deed Committed by Mid-  
dle-Aged Man Who Rents  
Room for Single Day.

PORTLAND, Or., March 15.—Bearing  
marks of one of the most cruel and  
heartless murders ever recorded in this  
city, the body of Barbara Holtzman,  
a 5-year-old girl, was found on a  
bed in a rooming house here shortly be-  
fore noon today by Mrs. Gertrude Nelson,  
prison matron, proprietress of the house.

The murdered child was a daughter  
of Volvlin Holtzman, who resides with-  
in a few blocks of the house. She was  
sent to a butcher shop yesterday to  
make some purchases and did not re-  
turn.

Mrs. Nelson says that a strange man  
rented a room from her last evening.  
Although he appeared to act mysteri-  
ously, Mrs. Nelson did not suspect  
anything wrong until today when she  
went to the room to see what had be-  
come of the lodger. She found the  
door locked and the key removed. This  
aroused her suspicion and the door was  
burst open.

Huddled on the bed, almost entirely  
covered by the bed clothing, was the  
body of the little girl, partly disrobed.  
A bloody froth covered the nostrils  
indicated that the child had been  
choked. Within a short time the vic-  
tim was identified as Barbara Holtz-  
man, for whom search had been made  
all night.

Mrs. Nelson says that about midnight  
she heard some object fall to the floor  
in the room and believed that her new  
lodger had fallen but as she heard him  
later pacing up and down she took it  
for granted that nothing serious had  
happened. She did not see the man  
leave the house.

Mrs. Nelson described the stranger as  
45 years of age, wearing a gray  
mustache. He was neatly dressed and  
appeared not to be in the best of  
health. He rented the room for only  
one day.

#### What Commission Form Provides for

Cities of the first class are gov-  
erned by a commission of five mem-  
bers, one of whom is mayor.  
Commissioners receive \$3600 a  
year and the mayor \$4200 a year.  
The auditor in first class city re-  
ceives \$2400 a year.

Second class cities are governed  
by a commission of three, one of  
whom is mayor.  
Commissioners in Oregon receive  
same salary as commissioners in Salt  
Lake, as does mayor and auditor.

In Logan, Provo and Murray, com-  
missioners receive from \$500 to  
\$1500, the mayor from \$600 to \$2000  
and the auditor from \$300 to \$1200,  
the salary to be fixed by the present  
councils.

Candidates for office are nominat-  
ed at nonpartisan primaries, on pe-  
titions signed by 100 voters.

After primary, the two highest  
for mayor, eight highest for com-  
missioners and two highest for au-  
ditor are placed on tickets to be  
voted for at the election.

All long-term councilmen are leg-  
islated out of office on January 1,  
1912. Terms of all other elective  
city officers also expire on that date.

#### TO CHANGE PLAN OF GOVERNMENT

Senate Commission Form Meas-  
ures Are Passed by the  
House.

#### APPLY ONLY TO FIRST AND SECOND-CLASS CITIES

Governor Spry, It Is Said, Will  
Promptly Approve the  
Bills.

Senate bills Nos. 221 and 222, the  
commission form of government meas-  
ures, were passed in the house Wednes-  
day morning by a vote of 41 for, 1  
against and 3 absent and not voting.  
Mr. Richardson of Weber county voted  
against both bills for the reason that  
an amendment offered by him, giving  
cities of the second class five commis-  
sioners instead of three, did not even  
get a second. The absentees on No. 221  
were Crapo, Page and Peterson, and on  
No. 222, Crapo, Page and Stack. The  
bills passed without amendment.

After the bills were taken up Sen-  
ator Benner X. Smith of Salt Lake was  
allowed the privilege of the floor and  
explained the purpose of the measures.  
Senator Smith said that the bills were  
in the interest of better government of  
cities of the first and second class, to  
which they only applied. They were a  
step, he said, toward a business gov-  
ernment. "Of course," Senator Smith  
added, "if you adopt this form of gov-  
ernment and do not choose good men  
that will be your fault."

Senator Smith then explained that in  
cities of the first class—Salt Lake City  
—there would be five commissioners,  
one of whom would be mayor. There  
also will be an auditor. The salary of  
each commissioner is fixed at \$3600 and  
that of the mayor at \$4200 a year. The  
auditor is to receive \$2400. Candidates  
for these positions, including a candi-  
date for auditor, the only other elec-  
tive office, will be nominated at non-  
partisan primaries. Any person, not  
otherwise disqualified, can be a candi-  
date for any office by securing a peti-  
tion signed by 100 voters.

The primaries will be held in the vot-  
ing districts of the city and the two

#### PRESIDENT TAFT IN GOOD GOLFING FORM

Executive Bests Martin W. Little-  
ton of New York, Who Is Said  
to Play the Game Well.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 15.—President  
Taft and Representative Martin W. Lit-  
tleton of New York played an interest-  
ing game of golf today. The match was  
arranged last Saturday.

In a way it was regarded as a contest  
between the Republican and Democratic  
parties, and the president, as the rep-  
resentative of the former, unexpectedly  
won. Mr. Littleton, who at the last elec-  
tion had the distinction of defeating  
Colonel Roosevelt's friend and neighbor,  
Congressman Cocks of Oyster Bay, was  
regarded by experts here as having a  
chance on the president at the game.

But he was taken entirely off his guard  
by the president's game and Mr. Taft  
won rather handsily by a 2 up and 1 to  
play. The entire eighteen holes were  
played out and the president's medal  
score was 37 to Mr. Littleton's 39.

One of its most interesting features was  
the fact that the president and the con-  
gressman occasionally seemed to get  
distracted arguing some political issue  
or point of constitutional law, appar-  
ently heedless as to whether the balls  
recently driven from the tee had fallen  
into a bunker.

The golfers who were playing behind  
the match seemed to enjoy the situation  
rather than feel put out by the delay to  
their game.

Mr. Littleton came in for a good deal

Continued on Page Thirteen.

#### B. Y. U. STUDENTS DESTROY REPLY OF PRESIDENCY AND MAKE PUBLIC THE PROTEST THEY FORMULATED

Diplomatically but Firmly They Warn the Faculty  
That if Modern Teachings Are Excluded They  
Must Look Elsewhere for Their Education;  
Demand Freedom of Investigation

#### SAY CHURCH CANNOT IGNORE SCIENCE

Evolution, Petition Declares, Gives New View of  
Mormon Religion, but Accounts for More  
Facts Than Any Other Hypothesis; Re-  
tention of Professors Asked

B. Y. U. students, asking for the retention of three teachers  
of evolution and the higher criticism, present the following argu-  
ments:

No church is big enough to ignore science.  
Freedom of investigation requisite to progress.  
If the Mormon gospel is true it will triumph over error without ar-  
tificial aid.  
Theology, not science, is the church's metier.  
Evolution, although causing students to view Mormon doctrine in dif-  
ferent light, nevertheless accounts for more actual facts than any other  
hypothesis.  
If these professors go none other of like scholarship and like sym-  
pathy with Mormonism can be found.  
Their removal will hurt school's credit in eastern universities.  
Students would be compelled to look elsewhere for a complete educa-  
tion.  
Missionaries to do effective work must be educated to cope with sci-  
entific arguments leveled at their church. Without a knowledge of evolu-  
tion they would be useless. Toleration of others' beliefs also is part of  
missionaries' creed.  
The very existence of school as a progressive institution is involved.  
Mormon church, too, will suffer if these professors go.

Special to The Tribune.  
PROVO, March 15.—After receiving  
from the presidency of the Brigham  
Young university today an answer to  
their protest against the contemplated  
dismissal of three professors who have  
been teaching evolution and the higher  
criticism, the students decided to  
give to the public the full text of the  
petition.

The students assembled in mass  
meeting this morning to receive the  
answer to their protest, which they  
are pleased to designate by the mild  
term "petition." The answer, which  
was in the form of a private communi-  
cation to the students, was destroyed  
as soon as the meeting adjourned. This  
remarkable action led to the report  
that the students were deeply offended  
by the tone of the presidency's reply,  
but students who were questioned de-  
clared that the answer, while not alto-  
gether satisfactory, was couched in the  
most considerate terms. It made no  
specific reference to evolution, psychol-  
ogy, the higher criticism or even to  
Professors Joseph and Henry Peterson  
or Professor Chamberlain.

#### Answer Softly Worded

"The faculty fully appreciates the  
attitude of the students and their  
friendship expressed for the school."  
This does not mean that the faculty  
ought not to condemn this valuable  
theory until we are able to examine  
the evidence upon which it is based  
more carefully and more samples  
than it has ever been examined be-  
fore and produce a better explana-  
tion of the various facts of nature  
which to condemn the old one. No  
other sort of condemnation can ever  
be effective. Shall we acquire the  
power to do this by excluding the  
subject from our schools?

Editor Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake  
City, Utah:  
Dear Sir:—The enclosed statement  
of the attitude of the college stu-  
dents was ratified and signed by 95  
out of 114 students enrolled. The  
original purpose was to make the  
statement only to the president of  
the school, but since numerous gar-  
bled accounts have already been pub-  
lished we thought best to give the  
statement to the public in the exact  
form, confident that the statement  
would speak for itself.

#### Text of Petition

The complete text of the "petition"  
is as follows:  
We believe that we have sincere-  
ly at heart the interests of the church,  
the interests of the Brigham Young  
university, and perhaps our own  
selfish interests, college students,  
and we respectfully ask that our  
voice be considered in a matter that  
is of vital concern to the school and  
to every individual connected there-  
with, viz., the question as to whether  
some of the subjects of science  
which are being taught from the  
modern scientific viewpoint are to  
be excluded. We take it for granted  
that the question at issue is mu-  
tually understood without detailed  
explanation and will proceed at once  
with our reasons for asking that Dr.  
Joseph Peterson, Dr. Ralph V.  
Chamberlain and Prof. Henry Peterson  
shall be retained by the faculty.  
In the first place, we believe that  
freedom of investigation is a funda-  
mental necessity for all scientific,

religious, or any other kind of pro-  
gress, and that we, of all people, can  
least afford to take any stand  
against it, or do anything that will  
be interpreted as such a stand.  
We believe that the great prob-  
lems of modern science are worthy of  
our most respectful consideration,  
and we realize the folly of attempt-  
ing to solve them independently and  
apart from the findings of the  
past and the work that is be-  
ing done at present by others who  
are striving with honesty and sin-  
cerity equal to our own and with  
better facilities.

#### Hint and Warning

Even if it were desirable for a  
church school to maintain an atti-  
tude contrary to the generally ac-  
cepted status of the scientific world,  
it is absolutely impossible for the  
reason that, except in theology, the  
church does not furnish adequate  
material for college work, and we  
must necessarily look elsewhere.  
From some of the printed state-  
ments of the first presidency we take  
it that it is not the function of the  
church to pass upon scientific ques-  
tions, but rather to furnish theo-  
logical direction. The general theory  
of evolution is not put forth as a  
theological doctrine, but is held to sim-  
ply as a working hypothesis, because  
of the great number of observable  
facts in nature which it explains and  
to which it gives meaning. It will  
be discarded without a tear as soon  
as another hypothesis is brought  
forth which explains a larger num-  
ber of facts, but we believe that it  
ought not to condemn this valuable  
theory until we are able to examine  
the evidence upon which it is based  
more carefully and more samples  
than it has ever been examined be-  
fore and produce a better explana-  
tion of the various facts of nature  
which to condemn the old one. No  
other sort of condemnation can ever  
be effective. Shall we acquire the  
power to do this by excluding the  
subject from our schools?

#### Freedom of Inquiry

In view of the fact that the best  
modern educational thought takes  
as a basis the theory of evolution,  
we feel that it should be taught  
here. This does not mean that we  
thereby assume that the theory is  
true or false, but simply that be-  
cause of the great number of observable  
facts of the greatest thinkers, it should  
be open to investigation.  
As college men and women we  
have confidence that if the evidence  
which tends to support the theory of  
evolution is to be presented simply for  
what they are, we have sufficient  
discretion to determine whether  
or not we wish to accept them.  
In so far as we have studied  
the subjects in question we feel that  
we have broadened in that we have  
seen both sides of a mooted ques-  
tion. We believe that it is not the  
proper attitude to fight a proposition  
by ruling it completely out of con-  
sideration. We feel that if our gos-  
pel is true it will triumph over error  
without any artificial protection. We  
understand that it incites us to in-  
vestigate anything that is "praise-  
worthy or of good report" hence to  
prohibit the investigation of a sci-  
entific theory so well established as  
the theory of evolution is scarcely  
living up to our understanding of the  
scripture. Would it not be better to  
throw the question open to study and

Continued on Page Three.